

Borough of Rugby.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1946,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

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1, MILVERTON HILL,
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June, 1947.

To the Rugby Borough Council.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1946, this is the 28th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As in the past few years this Report is restricted to a statement of facts, but a more extended report is given by the Sanitary Inspector. .

Kindness has been extended to me by members of the Council and my colleagues, for which I am most grateful.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Rugby.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1946	...	...	43,410
Birth Rate	...	...	19.7
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	15
Death Rate	...	...	10.1
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis „ other causes		—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	31
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			30
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	60
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1

Population.—Reference to Table II. near the end of the Report will show the trend of population in recent years ; it will be seen that the highest estimated population was in 1941, viz., 44,180 ; from that time to 1945 it decreased, and is now rising again, apparently between 400 and 500 per year.

Birth Rate.—Above that of England and Wales, but a little below the highest for 1944.

Death Rate.—10.1 per 1,000, much below that for the rest of the country, and roughly about the average for past years.

Infantile Death Rate.—31 per 1,000 births ; this is well below the average for recent years, and much lower than the figure for England and Wales (43).

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. *Public Health Officers*.—During the year two more members of the staff of the Public Health Department returned from service in H.M. Forces; the present staff is as follows :—

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

T. BARTLETT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., etc., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A. J. MASI, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., etc., Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

S. H. WEST, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., etc., District Sanitary Inspector.

A. V. GRIFFITH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., etc., District Sanitary Inspector.

F. H. A. BURTON, Clerk and Pupil Sanitary Inspector.

Miss M. K. STEWART, Clerk.

J. C. HILL, Sanitary Assistant.

J. H. PELL, Sanitary Assistant.

The increase in staff has enabled more work to be done than in the past few years, but although there is a great deal to do and arrears to overcome, lack of materials and shortage of labour, particularly in the maintenance side of the building industry, is tending to produce a feeling of frustration. There is a marked enthusiasm to get back into full operation, and it is to be hoped that a fuller recovery will not be much longer delayed. In the meantime, preparatory work is proceeding.

6. *Laboratory Facilities*.—The following Table shows the number of bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	—	77	77
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	5	5
			82

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (1) *Water*.—The general position during the year has been satisfactory. At all times a regular and satisfactory supply has been furnished.

Rugby water is supplied beyond the Borough boundary to parts of the Southam and Rugby Rural District Councils. The total quantity of water supplied for all purposes exceeds 2,000,000 gallons per day.

Twenty-six samples of water supplied for domestic consumption were analysed during the year. In every case satisfactory results were obtained.

The source of raw water is from Stanford Reservoir, the River Avon at Brownsover and the Feeder to the River Swift. Owing to the variation in the type of water, particular attention has to be paid to ensure that sufficient filtration is being carried out.

(2) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—The two sewage disposal works are being maintained in a satisfactory condition and the effluents have been reasonable considering that the works are overloaded. A scheme is now being prepared for extensions and it is hoped to submit these to the Ministry during the year.

A small extension has been made to the sewer at the rear of houses at Newbold and this has enabled a number of septic tanks to be discontinued. Other extensions are planned as soon as circumstances permit.

2. (1) *Public Cleansing*.—Domestic refuse collection is still being carried out fortnightly, and until new vehicles are obtained it will not be possible to revert to the old practice of collecting weekly.

Towards the end of the year a mechanical street sweeper was delivered and this has been giving good service in maintaining cleanliness in the streets. A gulley emptying and sewer flushing vehicle is on order—this should be delivered during the early part of the year.

(2) *Swimming Baths*.—The Open Air Pool and the closed Swimming Baths have been maintained. Efficient treatment of the water has been carried out by filtration.

D. HOUSING.

General Observations.—No systematic house-to-house inspections have been carried out.

The total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts during the year was 525, and the number of visits made for the purpose was 1,804. Four hundred and thirty-nine notices were served in respect of houses found not to be reasonably fit for human habitation and 404 notices were complied with.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply.*—During the year 233 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, and 67 samples for chemical analysis. The table below summarises the results.

	<i>Ungraded.</i>		<i>Pasteurised.</i>		<i>Sterilized.</i>	
	<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>	<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>	<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
Samples taken	60	187	6	24	1	22
Satisfactory ...	52	75*	6	19	1	21
Unsatisfactory	8	112*	—	5	—	1
% Unsatisfactory	13.3	59.3	—	20.8	—	4.5

*Based on the Methylene Blue and Presumptive B. Coli tests.

In addition 65 samples of milk were taken for examination for the presence of living tubercle bacilli, 2 of which gave positive results.

The vendors and producers of unsatisfactory samples submitted for bacteriological examination were notified of the results and further action taken and advice given where necessary. In this connection 6 samples of washings of utensils were taken for examination during the year.

(b) *Meat Inspection.*—All slaughtering for Rugby and District has been carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Cattle Market Slaughterhouses, and all condemned meat and offals have been sent by the Ministry to a waste utilisation plant at Northampton.

The centralisation of slaughtering makes easier the complete and efficient inspection of all meat, and the Chief

Sanitary Inspector and Mr. Masi, who act as meat inspectors for the Ministry of Food, co-operate closely with the Ministry's officials. The following is a summary of animals slaughtered and meat condemned during the year:—

	<i>Beasts.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Animals slaughtered and carcasses inspected</i>	2,378	763	9,903	285	2,337	15,666
<i>Meat condemned.</i>						
<i>Tuberculosis :</i>						
Whole carcasses	10	29	—	1	6	46
Part carcasses and/or organs ...	293	225	—	25	3	546
% affected with Tuberculosis...	12.74	33.28	—	9.12	0.38	3.78
<i>Other Diseases and conditions :</i>						
Whole carcasses	7	13	49	1	36	106
Part carcasses and/or organs	432	195	372	22	12	1,033
% affected ...	18.46	27.26	4.25	8.07	2.05	7.27
Total % affected	31.20	60.54	4.25	17.19	2.43	11.05

Weight of meat condemned :

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Whole Carcasses</i>		<i>Part Carcasses.</i>		<i>Organs.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts	17	7,142	44	2,491	1,149	19,405
Cows ...	42	18,706	29	2,474	1,110	14,563
Sheep ...	49	2,124	90	757	325	872
Pigs ...	2	578	24	509	35	213
Calves ...	42	1,788	5	30	53	410
TOTAL	152	30,338	192	6,261	2,672	35,463

GRAND TOTAL.—72,062 lbs. or 32 tons 3 cwts 46 lbs.

The table given below is of interest in connection with the occurrence of tuberculosis in food animals in that it summarises the results of inspections in this connection over a period of seven years. It also enables a comparison to be made with this year's figures, from which it will be seen that there has been no improvement but rather an increase in the percentage of animals affected.

Totals for seven years ended 31st December, 1946 :

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>No. Slaugh- tered.</i>	<i>Affected with Tuberculosis.</i>		<i>Affected with Generalised Tuberculosis.</i>		
		<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Total.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Total.</i>	<i>% of Affected Animals</i>
Beasts	16,243	1,694	10.43	78	0.48	4.60
Cows ...	4,736	1,454	30.70	193	4.08	13.27
Pigs ...	6,048	497	8.22	34	0.56	6.84
Calves ...	14,970	50	0.33	27	0.18	54.00

(c) *Bakehouses*.—There are 22 bakehouses, including factory bakehouses on the Register. All have been visited at least once, and whilst cleanliness is generally maintained, some of the premises need reconstruction.

(d) *Food and Drugs Act, 1938*.—During the past year 180 samples have been taken by your Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. One hundred and sixty-three were genuine and seventeen were reported as not genuine.

In two cases proceedings were instituted and were successful. In one case the manufacturers of sausages were fined ten guineas with five guineas costs, and in the other, the producer and vendor of milk was ordered to pay five guineas costs. Informal action was taken in the other cases and proved to be effective.

Fuller details are given in the report of the Sanitary Inspector which follows.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Disease since 1937.

	Smallpox	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1938 ...	—	37	55	4	33	—	16
1939 ...	—	5	37	—	53	—	14
1940 ...	—	37	144	—	60	—	14
1941 ...	—	49	94	2	85	—	8
1942 ...	—	13	66	—	61	—	17
1943 ...	—	13	43	—	80	—	7
1944 ...	—	4	90	2	56	—	8
1945 ...	—	3	89	2	50	—	10
1946 ...	—	—	66	10	58	—	6

Reference to Table III. will give the age incidence of the cases notified during 1946.

Smallpox.—No cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria.—During the past year there were no cases notified.

This is the first time of which I have any record that there have been no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year; I have hesitated to attribute this to Diphtheria Immunisation until the figures gave consistent results, but the fact that during the past 5 years there have only been 33 cases, would seem to show the efficiency of immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Continued during the year and at the end of 1946, 3,844 school children had been treated and 2,851 under school age, giving a total of 6,695.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases was less than in 1944; the majority of the cases occurred in the first six months of the year and were well distributed throughout the town. 50 cases went to hospital.

Enteric Fever.—The following report gives a factual account of the occurrence of a series of cases of Paratyphoid B. Fever at the Hospital of St. Cross.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY.

Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

Paratyphoid B. Fever.

To the Health Committee.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, MADAM and GENTLEMEN,

During the first three months of 1946, there has been notified from the Hospital of St. Cross, a series of cases of Paratyphoid B. Fever, nine in number, the first being notified on January 26th, and the last on March 7th. I would add that only in one instance, that of a nurse, was the illness serious.

The first evidence of the outbreak was the notification of a nurse on January 26th, followed during the next few weeks by a series of 8 further notifications, all save one, a nurse, were patients in the Children's Ward.

A visit to the Hospital was paid on February 2nd, and certain information was obtained from the House Physician, this was followed by further visits at intervals, and finally there was a discussion with two members of the Visiting Medical Staff, at which the County Pathologist (Dr. COLBECK) was present.

As a result of these investigations, the history would appear to be as follows :

On July 20th, 1945, a child aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years (A.W.B.) was admitted from Charwelton, Northants, and found to be suffering from Paratyphoid B. Fever ; he was nursed in the Children's Ward, and discharged on September 8th, 1945.

A woman aged 27 (I.H.) was admitted to the Woman's Emergency Ward for an appendix operation on August 22nd, 1945, and discharged on September 3rd, she was re-admitted on September 21st, and found to be suffering from Paratyphoid B. Fever, the possible connection between these two 1945 cases was the fact that the two wards, Emergency and Children's, were nursed by the same staff. The latter patient was discharged on December 3rd, 1945.

The next case notified on January 26th was a Nurse (K.R.) she had reported sick on January 16th, and she was followed by a series of notifications, five in number. The diagnosis of these further cases was to some extent the result of the routine testing of patients in the Children's Ward, mainly Agglutinations ; these tests would appear to show, when taken in conjunction with clinical histories, that these cases commenced to be ill either before or about the same time as the Nurse (K.R.) mentioned above.

Three further cases were notified from the Hospital during the next two weeks, and since that time no further notifications have been received.

In 5 of the 9 cases B. Paratyphosus B. was isolated from the stools.

The last of the 1945 cases was discharged in the first week of December, and the first of the 1946 cases was not diagnosed until January 26th, though in fact she had been ill since January, 16th, from the history ascertained it seems likely that one child (B.C.) had been ill since the first week of January, 1946.

In the recognition of the cases two points of interest may be noted: (a) that the Widal Tests which were done in respect of all the patients in the Children's Ward resulted in the finding of cases hitherto unsuspected; (b) the Titre of the agglutinations was very high and very early having regard to the stated date of the commencement of clinical signs.

There therefore remained a period of at least four weeks, December 4th to January 7th, when there was no notified case of Paratyphoid in the Hospital.

No cases of this disease have been notified in the Borough apart from those in the Hospital during 1945-46, but I was informed by the Medical Officer of Health, Aberystwyth, that an engineering apprentice who had left Rugby on December 22nd had been diagnosed as Paratyphoid B. Fever on December 28th at Aberystwyth and admitted to hospital. So far, in spite of many enquiries I have been unable to establish any connection between this case and the ones in the Hospital of St. Cross.

There was a series of three cases of Paratyphoid B. Fever notified in a large Preparatory School just outside Rugby, which would appear to have had an onset about the middle of February; these cases were extremely mild, the diagnosis was confirmed by Agglutination Test and cultures were obtained from the faeces in all three patients.

Careful enquiries, aided by the Headmaster of the school, failed to find any connection with the cases in the hospital.

Further routine investigation of the hospital staff was carried out and resulted in a specimen of faeces from the Sister of the Children's Ward giving a culture of B. Paratyphosus, which proved to be type 1.

Her previous history shewed that she was immunised with T.A.B. 9 years ago, she has been in charge of Children's and Women's Emergency Wards for some years. No history of any illness could be ascertained.

She gave a negative agglutination for Paratyphoid B. (H) on February 26th, 1946, but on April 17th her agglutination reaction showed Paratyphosus B. (H) positive 1/50.

Summary.

As usual owing to the comparatively long incubation period and the delay in diagnosis, this outbreak was extremely difficult to investigate.

Only the Nurse (K.R.) was seriously ill, in fact it was this case which called attention to the possibility of the outbreak.

The fact that an unknown number of the nursing staff had been immunised rendered recognition by agglutination difficult.

It would appear likely that the succession of cases passed from the boy (A.W.B.) admitted in July, 1945, with Paratyphoid B. Fever, to the woman (I.H.) discharged after operation, September 3rd, and re-admitted with Paratyphoid B. Fever on September 21st. After her discharge on December 3rd, 1945, nothing occurred till the Nurse (K.R.) fell ill on January 16th, 1946, and she was quickly followed by the recognition of the other cases.

The interval from December 3rd to January 3rd, approx., is the one which is difficult to bridge, and the only possibility here is the fact that the Sister of the Children's Ward has since given a positive faeces, if in fact she was excreting B. Paratyphosus during that period of four weeks, she could quite well have been the source of infection, and the fact that she was in contact with patients and nursing staff alike is significant. On the other hand it is noted that she gave a negative Widal on February 26th, 1946, though on April 17th, she gave a slightly positive result.

It is realised that this report is far from being conclusive, but time-lag and circumstances were against a satisfactory investigation.

My thanks are due, and willingly given, to Dr. J. C. Colbeck, the County Pathologist, for his help and suggestions, without the large amount of laboratory work which he carried out, this report would have been mostly surmise.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

School Closures.—Nil.

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—There was nothing of special note.

Notifications of infectious disease occurring amongst the children at school are duly sent by the teachers.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	...	—	1	...	—	—
1	2	1	...	3	1	...	—	—
5	3	2	...	3	4	...	—	—
15	8	8	...	1	1	...	2	1
25	12	7	...	—	2	...	4	4
35	8	4	...	—	2	...	1	—
45	4	—	...	1	1	...	4	2
55	3	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
TOTALS ...	41	22	...	8	12	...	11	8

During the past year there have been notified 83 cases. In 63 cases the lungs were affected, and the remaining 20 the disease affected other parts of the body.

Of the 83 new cases notified during the past year, 6 have died during the year.

Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the number of notifications and deaths during the past 20 years :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases ...	31	25	26	35	38	37	42
Deaths ...	22	13	19	15	25	38	24
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Cases ...	41	45	47	49	58	46	57
Deaths	25	31	22	22	22	30	30
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	
Cases ...	67	66	62	70	80	83	
Deaths	22	24	19	28	31	25	

Treatment.—During the past year 32 cases have been admitted to a Sanatorium for treatment.

41 cases were discharged after treatment.

It will be noted that there has been a large increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the past 2 years as compared with previous years ; unfortunately, at the same time, owing to staffing difficulties there has been a decrease in the beds available at the Sanatorium. It is impossible at the moment to see how the available beds can be increased.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Council
of the Borough of Rugby.

Mr. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information my report on the work carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1946.

Table 1 gives a full report of that part of the work that can usefully be tabulated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year notifications were received in respect of 194 cases of infectious diseases, details of which are included in Table III.

The accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Harborough Magna has been adequate for all requirements, and the following summary shows how the cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever were nursed :—

	<i>Diphtheria.</i>		<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	
At Harborough Magna	...	1	...	52
Nursed at home	...	—	...	16
		1	...	68

In addition, one case each of pneumonia, whooping cough, measles and of typhoid fever were admitted to the Hospital.

The motor vehicle which is provided in connection with infectious diseases has covered a distance of 3,469.1 miles and continues to give satisfactory service. It is, however, 11½ years old and is proving difficult to maintain. Replacement in the near future would seem to be inevitable.

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Assistants was 3,087 in connection with infectious disease prevention and other duties.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

All slaughtering in the area is controlled by the Ministry of Food, who still use the Cattle Market slaughterhouses as a slaughtering centre. This method of centralised slaughtering has much to recommend it both from the public health standpoint and economy in dealing with by-products, which were often wasted under the private slaughterhouse system. Complete inspection of the 15,666 animals slaughtered during the past year was carried out. The Slaughterhouses are deteriorating structurally, and by no means attain the minimum standard expected from modern slaughterhouses.

UN SOUND FOOD.

A detailed statement of meat condemned appears in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. Other foods condemned include tinned fruit, milk, meat, fish and vegetables, fresh fish, bacon, butter, cereals and fruit, and it has been necessary to issue 321 condemnation certificates during the year covering 1,809 tins and 6,928 lbs. of food. Of this 259 tins and 1,940 lbs. of food were salvaged, chiefly for animal feeding stuffs.

FACTORIES.

There are 228 premises on the Register under the Factories Act, 1937, of which 22 are bakehouses. All bakehouses have been inspected and generally they are kept clean, but structurally some require attention. One is in the course of reconstruction at the end of the year. Inspections of other factory premises, which during the past six years have been neglected owing to staff difficulties, have been resumed. Twenty-one notices have been served under the Factories Act, and in eight instances the works required had been carried out by the end of the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The number of persons on the Registers as retail purveyors of milk was 38, and as wholesale purveyors and producers 30, a total of 68.

There are 26 registered cowsheds and 44 dairies within the Borough.

One hundred and seventeen visits were made to registered premises during the year. A detailed survey was made of retailers dairies and it was found that 8 were satisfactory, 13 were not entirely satisfactory, due to minor defects, and 5 were unsatisfactory. The main cause for complaint is the lack of sufficient equipment for sterilisation of utensils, and this in some measure may be responsible for the high percentage of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination which are shown as not satisfactory in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The pasteurised milk supply has improved on last year's showing, 80% of the samples now being satisfactory as against 48% in that year.

I cannot help feeling that the improvement is more apparent than real, and is due to the change in the standard provided by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 10), which relies upon the methylene blue and the phosphatase tests as applied to heat treated milks.

A system was put into operation during the past year by which all supplies of milk consumed in the Borough are sampled for bacteriological examination at least 6 times per annum and the pasteurised and sterilized milks at bi-monthly intervals. The results in the case of non-graded milks were not satisfactory—over 50% being either of poor keeping quality or having failed to pass the presumptive B. coli test.

Some difficulty has arisen with the follow-up visits owing to so many other calls on the Inspector's time.

Of the 65 samples taken for inoculation tests for the presence of living tubercle bacilli, 2 gave positive results.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

One hundred and eighty samples were submitted to the Public Analysts for chemical examination, and the table below summarises the results obtained and the action taken :—

ARTICLE.	INFORMAL.		FORMAL.		ACTION TAKEN.
	<i>Gen-uine.</i>	<i>Adul-tera-ted.</i>	<i>Gen-uine.</i>	<i>Adul-tera-ted.</i>	
Antiseptic Balm	1	—	—	—	— Vendors and manufacturers warned.
British Sherry ...	—	—	1	—	
Balsamic Emulsion	1	—	—	—	
Boracic Ointment	—	1	—	1	
Butter ...	—	—	2	—	Incorrect pack- ing. Vendor warned.
Baking Powder	—	—	1	—	
Barley Kernels	1	—	—	—	
Barley Flour ...	1	—	—	—	
Cheese ...	—	—	1	—	
Fish Cakes ...	—	—	1	—	
Flour ...	7	—	1	—	
Glucose Fruits	—	—	1	—	
Green Ginger	—	—	1	—	
Glycerine ...	1	—	—	—	
Glycerine & Borax	1	—	—	—	
Gelatine ...	5	—	1	—	
Ground Ginger...	4	—	—	—	
Ice Cream ...	10	—	—	—	
Jam ...	—	—	3	—	
Jellies ...	—	1	3	1	
Lard ...	—	—	3	—	
Linseed Compound	1	—	—	—	
Lemon Squash	1	—	—	—	
Milk ...	—	—	59	8	Sample No. 59 3% deficient. Vendor warned
					Sample No. 60 10% deficient "Appeal to the cow" sample Nos. 69, 70 & 72 also defi- cient.
					Sample No. 63 33% deficient. Vendor prose- cuted.
					Sample No. 105 13% deficient "Appeal to the cow" sample No. 108 also deficient.
Milk (Household)	1	—	—	—	
Malt Vinegar ...	4	—	—	—	

ARTICLE.	INFORMAL.		FORMAL.		ACTION TAKEN.
	<i>Gen-uine.</i>	<i>Adul-terv-tered.</i>	<i>Gen-uine.</i>	<i>Adul-tera-tered.</i>	
Malt Cup ...	1	—	—	—	Samples Nos. 18 and 31 deficient 47% meat. Manufacturers prosecuted. Sample No. 128 informal, deficient. Formal sample taken-genuine
Malt Cocoa Spread	1	—	—	—	
Malto Bar ...	1	—	—	—	
Nutmeg... ..	3	—	—	—	
Pepper ...	6	—	—	—	
Polony ...	—	—	2	—	
Pressed Beef ...	1	—	—	—	
Quinine ...	1	—	—	—	
Rheumatic Tablets	1	—	—	—	
Rigortone ...	1	—	—	—	
Stuffing... ..	1	—	—	—	
Saltpetre ...	1	—	—	—	
Sausages ...	3	2	7	1	
Sausage rolls ...	—	—	1	—	Incorrect pack- ing. Vendor warned.
Semolina ...	1	—	—	—	
Soups	4	—	—	—	
Steam Pudding	1	—	—	—	
Spices	2	—	—	—	
Tea	—	—	2	—	
Toilet Powder ...	1	—	—	—	
Tincture of Iodine	2	—	—	—	
Table Cream ...	—	1	—	1	
White Wine ...	—	—	1	—	
Zinc Ointment	1	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	72	5	91	12	

ICE CREAM.

There are 63 premises (including 16 manufacturers) registered under the Rugby Corporation Act. All these premises were inspected during the year, and although generally they are clean, methods leave much to be desired. The "cold mix" method of manufacture is used in the majority of cases. Ten samples were taken for chemical analysis, which showed an average of 4.65% fat, 11.80% milk solids not fat, and 76.63% water, which is only about 50% of the quality of commodities called "Ice Cream" before the war and could be more adequately described as "water ices."

Nine samples were taken for examination for bacteriological purity and in only one instance could the result be said to show little contamination.

MANUFACTURE OF PRESERVED AND POTTED FOODS.

The register of premises used for the manufacture of preserved and potted foods required by the Rugby Corporation Act, 1933, shows that 70 premises are so registered. They include 31 butchers, 18 fish friers, 16 bakehouses and 5 manufacturing premises.

One hundred and twenty-nine visits have been made to these premises during the year, and it was found that over 50% of the premises are reasonably satisfactory, but some of the others do not satisfy the standard laid down by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. As the Act came into force after the outbreak of the war it has not been possible to judge these premises in the light of its provisions. A suggested standard of requirements is being prepared for such premises, which it is hoped will be submitted for your consideration early in 1947.

HOUSING ACTS.

Two hundred and forty-six houses were inspected and 268 preliminary notices served under the Housing Act, 1936. Two hundred and fifty-six houses were rendered reasonably fit for habitation as a result of these notices and those served during previous years. A disturbing feature is that although only such work as is essential is being asked for, great difficulty is experienced by owners in getting work done, and the time taken for compliance is progressively increasing. Houses are wearing out due to neglect of maintenance repairs and although overcrowding as laid down by statute is not great owing to the low standard, houses with two or more families in them have greatly increased. All these factors are adding to the difficulties of keeping houses fit for human habitation. There has, however, been no appreciable increase in complaints of vermin in premises.

RATS AND MICE.

All complaints of infestation were visited and, where necessary, treatment was carried out or traps loaned to occupiers with advice as to their correct use. Where treatment was used the approved methods were put into operation.

At the end of the year preliminary work in connection with sewer treatment had been commenced with a view to the completion of initial treatments within the first few weeks of the new year.

Four hundred and forty-seven visits were made during the year and 4 preliminary notices served. No major infestation was found.

SHOPS ACT.

Twenty-four inspections were made during the year and two notices for default served. One had been complied with by the end of the year and the other, which entailed the reconstruction of accommodation for washing and other facilities, was in hand.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Little ultimate change can be noted in the state of the river at the end of the year. Several occasions have arisen when investigations have been necessary to enquire into the source of effluents falling to the river, in order that they be improved or eliminated. Any deterioration which resulted was temporary and was quickly dealt with. There may be some explanation based on weather conditions, but for some reason, the growth of rushes on the stream bed has been particularly strong and may cause trouble when a flood period is experienced.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the latter half of the year one new chimney in the town has been kept under daily observation for the emission of fumes and gritty particles and improvement was marked after various interviews with the management. Little smoke nuisance is, however, prevalent in Rugby although a constant watch is maintained and occasional emissions of black smoke are noted.

GENERAL.

The following observations and inspections not recorded in Table I. are worthy of note :—

Public Sewers	...	...	...	192
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	168
Factories Act	...	...	...	39
Food Premises	...	...	...	586
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	71
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	447
Shops Act	...	...	...	29
Sampling	...	...	...	557
Markets	...	...	...	38
Interviews	...	...	...	572
Timber Control	...	...	...	39
Essential Repair Certificates	...	...	...	71
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	72
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	633

A synopsis of notices served and complied with under the various statutes used by the Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows :—

STATUTE.	SERVED.		COMPLIED WITH.	
	<i>Preliminary.</i>	<i>Statutory.</i>	<i>Preliminary.</i>	<i>Statutory.</i>
Housing Act	268	11	256	6
Public Health Act ...	171	15	158	9
Factories Act	21	—	8	—
Rugby Corporation Act	158	3	137	2
Shops Act	2	—	1	—
Milk & Dairies Amendment Act	25	1	12	—
Food & Drugs Act ...	13	—	12	—
Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act	4	—	2	—
TOTAL ...	662	30	586	17

The situation with regard to housing repairs has become even more difficult than last year, and I feel that a higher priority should be given to work required to keep houses reasonably fit for human habitation. The standard of repairs required has been reduced to an absolute minimum and unless these repairs can be done a position will arise when houses will become so dilapidated as to merit condemnation.

During the year Mr. A. V. Griffith returned to his duties as District Sanitary Inspector and Mr. F. H. A. Burton as clerk/pupil after service in H.M. Forces. These returns eased the staff shortage considerably, and in spite of the arrears of work which accumulated during the war years and which I hope to see progressively reduced, something resembling a normal procedure can now be established.

I acknowledge with appreciation the loyal work of each member of the staff and particularly that of Mr. Masi, and with thanks, the consideration always extended to me by Dr. Gibbons Ward.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. BARTLETT,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH
BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING 1946.

	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Notices complied with.	
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	Statu- tory.	In- formal.
Dwelling Houses ...	1,801	21	426	10	406
Lodging Houses ...	1	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds	31	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	86	1	25	—	12
Bakehouses	49	—	4	—	2
Slaughterhouses ...	681	—	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	292	3	158	2	137
Water Closets ...	10	—	2	—	2
Drainage	495	5	10	5	6
Water Supply ...	33	—	—	—	—
Pigs and other animals	38	—	1	—	—
Smoke abatement ...	523	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	185	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	5	—	—	—	—
	<u>4,234</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>565</u>

Seizures and surrender of unwholesome food (except meat) ...	321
Samples of food taken for analysis	180
Samples of food found adulterated	17
Samples of water taken for analysis	—
Samples of water condemned as unfit for use	—

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of infected bedding, etc., disinfected or destroyed ...	655
Rooms of houses disinfected after cases of infectious diseases	166
Schools disinfected after cases of infectious diseases	2

TABLE II.
BOROUGH OF RUGBY.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1940	41,670	578	13.9	28	48	508	12.2
1941	44,180	690	15.6	31	44	487	11.0
1942	43,770	705	17.1	22	31	419	9.6
1943	43,540	856	19.6	33	39	462	10.6
1944	43,930	885	20.0	30	34	406	9.3
1945	42,820	823	19.2	38	46	429	10.0
1946	43,410	858	19.7	27	31	438	10.1

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1946.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1946.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

				Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	19.1	0.53	11.5	43	
126 Great Towns, including London			22.2	0.67	12.7	46	
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	21.3	0.59	11.7	37	
London	...	...	21.5	0.54	12.7	41	

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)										
Erysipelas	17				1	4	7	5		
Scarlet Fever	66	3	27	34	...	1	1	.....	50	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever	10	3	3	2	2					
Pneumonia	58	5	3	4	4	10	16	16	.....	32
Malaria										
Dysentery	30	1	8	2	8	4	6	1	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia	6				2	4				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis										
Poliomyelitis	2			2						
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2								
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	63	.....	3	5	16	31	7	1	.....	19
Other forms of Tuberculosis	20	1	4	7	2	4	2	...	.....	6
Totals	274	15	48	56	35	58	39	23	50	57

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF RUGBY.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	219	219
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	1	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	10	9
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	5	2
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	2
9 Influenza	2	3
10 Measles	—	1
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	1	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	—	5
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	10	6
15 Cancer of Breast	—	7
16 Cancer, other Sites	17	19
17 Diabetes	2	—
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	25	32
19 Heart Disease	46	40
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	5	5
21 Bronchitis	8	6
22 Pneumonia	13	19
23 Other Resp. Diseases	4	5
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	3	1
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	—	1
26 Appendicitis	2	3
27 Other Digestive Diseases	4	12
28 Nephritis	6	5
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	4	2
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	13	4
33 Suicide	—	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents	5	1
35 Other Violent Causes	6	3
36 All Other Causes	26	25

